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DIGEST OF PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Supplement II

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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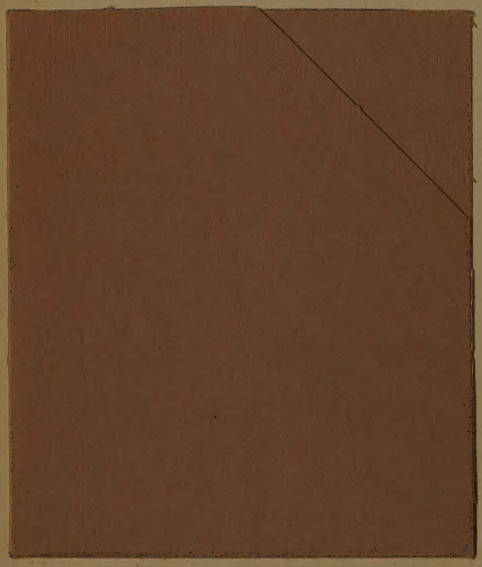

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DIGEST

OF

PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

- SECOND SUPPLEMENT -

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION AREA

Prepared by L.J. Dumbleton

Formerly Plant and Animal Quarantine Officer

South Pacific Commission

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Rome, Italy September 1956

FAO/56/9/6546

FOREWORD

The present Supplement to the Digest of Plant Quarantine Regulations covering the territories in the South Pacific area was prepared by Mr. L.J. Dumbleton, formerly Plant and Animal Quarantine Officer of the South Pacific Commission, for the purpose of implementing the recommendation of the South Pacific Commission Conference on Plant and Animal Quarantine which was held at Suva, Fiji, in 1951. That Conference expressed the wish that greater unity of quarantine procedures should be developed in the various territories of the South Pacific area.

In order to assist FAO in its efforts to facilitate the exchange of information on plant quarantine legislation on a world-wide scale, the South Pacific Commission has suggested that the information pertaining to the territories of the South Pacific area be included in the present series. This cooperative undertaking which provides a centralized medium for such information should be of great advantage to readers.

The South Pacific Commission wishes to express its gratitude to the member governments which have made material available. New legislation or recent revisions have not as yet been received from the territories of Papua and New Guinea, French Oceania, the Cook Islands and Guam, and are therefore not included in this Supplement. When these are available they will be published in future supplements, issued periodically by FAO.

FAO/56/9/6546

The information included in this publication is based upon official documents submitted by the respective governments. While it is believed that it represents a true and accurate resumé of the legislation in force as contained in these documents, it is clearly impossible for the South Pacific Commission and FAO to assume responsibility for the statements in this publication and, in any circumstance where legal questions are involved, it is imperative that the official documents concerned be consulted.

FAO/56/9/6546

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AMERICAN SAMOA

LEGISLATION

Executive Order No. 1, 1955 - Plant and Animal Control and Quarantine Regulations for American Samoa.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Coconut plants or parts thereof (except nuts).

2. Rice plants or parts thereof (except milled rice for human consumption).

3. Pineapple and related plants from outside the area of the South Pacific Commission.

4. Citrus and related plants for propagation from areas where citrus canker or quick decline (tristeza) exists.

5. Rubber plants or parts thereof from areas where American leaf disease (Dothidella ulei) occurs, and from other areas except as seed or budwood.

6. Cacao plants and parts thereof from areas where witches broom (Marasmius perniciosus) or swollen shoot disease occurs.

7. Banana and other Musa spp. plants or parts thereof from areas where Panama disease (Fusarium oxysporum var. cubense) or bunchy top occurs.

8. Sugar cane and other Saccharum spp. plants or parts thereof.

9. Coffee plants and parts thereof from areas where coffee bean borer (Stephanoderes coffeae) or the blackwood disease (Thielaviopsis neocaledoniae) occurs.

10. Straw fodder and chaff for animal feeding from areas from which the introduction of ruminants, swine, equines and poultry is prohibited.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Fruits, susceptible vegetables and seeds covered with pulp from areas where Oriental fruit fly (Dacus dorsalis) or Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata) exists, must be provided with a certificate from a competent authority in the country of origin that it has been subject to an approved treatment at the point of origin and subsequently protected from re-infection.

2. Citrus fruits must have a certificate that it is not from areas where citrus canker, Cancrosis B, and sweet orange scab are known to exist.

3. Animal feeds and feed materials from non-prohibited areas require a certificate that it is from an area free of cattle tick and infectious diseases of livestock.

4. Packing material (unprocessed material of plant origin) must be treated to exclude the possibility of harbouring injurious pests and diseases. Unopened cases must receive insecticidal treatment, be opened in the Customs house and the packing burned.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

A permit for importation from the Department of Agriculture is required for all plants and plant material.

A certificate from a competent authority in the country of origin is required for all plants and plant material. This must detail the contents, locality and type of treatment, and state that it has been examined and found apparently free from injurious pests and diseases.

Garbage and trash from ships and planes are not to be discharged except for destruction in an adequately screened and protected incinerator.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

LEGISLATION

Agriculture and Livestock regulation 1935 (No.6 1935)
Agriculture and Livestock (Amendment) Regulation 1936 (No.3 1936)
Agriculture and Livestock (Amendment) Regulation 1952 (No.12 1952)
Agriculture and Livestock (Amendment) Regulation 1953 (No.9 1953)
Plant Pest (Russel and Faisi districts) Rules 1939
Proclamation No. 8, 1938
Proclamation No. 6, 1948
Proclamation No. 7, 1948

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Noxious weeds:

Acacia farnesiana	Ellington curse
Aegle marmelos	Ball fruit
Amaranthus spinosus	-
Asclepias fruticosa	False ipecachuana
Cannabis sativa	Indian hemp
Clidemia hirta	Kosters' curse or sun bush
Cyperus rotundus	Nut grass
Eichhornia crassipes	Water hyacinth
Elephantopus mollis	False tobacco
Hyptis pectinata	Mint weed
Ischaemum rugosum	Muraina grass
Lantana spp.	Lantana
Mimosa invisa	Giant sensitive plant
Miscanthus sinensis	Common reed
Opuntia spp.	Prickly pear
Psidium guajava	Guava
Sida acuta	Broom weed
Solanum torvum	Prickly solanum
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass
Stachytarpheta sp.	Blue rat-tail
Triumfetta bartramia	Chinese burr
Urena lobata	Hibiscus burr
Xanthium italicum	Noogoora burr

2. Vegetables:

Fresh cabbage produced in Australia or New Zealand
Fresh cauliflower produced in Australia or New Zealand

3. Soil, etc:

Earth, soil, sand, ashes, etc. likely to contain plant diseases, pests or noxious weeds.

4. No portion of the following plants which are the product of or which have at any time been landed in the mandated territories of New Guinea shall be landed in the Russel and Faisi Districts.

Coconut (except copra)
Macaranga
Maesa
Croton (Codiaeum)
Physic nut
Wild fig
Cassava or manioc
Domestic beans
Flame tree
Orange tree
Nali nut tree (Canarium), exclusive of the dried nut

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Resident Commissioner's permit required for plants from:

Philippine Islands
Mandated Territory of New Guinea
Samoa (American and Western)
Wallis Islands
Horne Islands

Such plants if not otherwise prohibited may be landed without a permit on the written authority of the Resident Commissioner if they are required for propagation, planting or approved experiment and are clean and free from diseases and pests and the seeds of noxious weeds or prohibited plants.

2. Certificate of origin required for grass seed (other than cereals), hay, straw, chaff and any plant material capable of carrying the cattle tick (Boophilus australis) imported from or produced in Australia is not permitted to land in the Protectorate unless accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Government Inspector or other competent officer of the State of origin, or the State whence imported, that the plant matter concerned has been grown in an area free from the said cattle tick and has had no contact subsequently with a tick infested area.

3. Certificate of spraying, fumigation or other treatment required for plants from the following scheduled countries:

American Samoa, Western Samoa, Wallis Islands, Horne Islands, Tonga, Fiji, Territory of Papua and New Guinea (excluding Bougainville Island), Netherlands New Guinea, Malay Archipelago, Philippines, Japan, Korea, China, South-East Asia and India.

Plants from the countries mentioned above shall not be landed without having been inspected by an inspector who shall issue a written

permit to land upon production of a certificate that they have been sprayed, fumigated or otherwise treated. Further fumigation may be prescribed as a condition to the issue of the permit.

4. Permit issued by the Senior Agricultural Officer required for cocoa planting materials.

5. Restriction on ships from scheduled countries.

Vessels which have within 20 days of their arrival in the Protectorate, called at any of the scheduled countries shall keep all plant matter from such countries in closed holds during the hours of darkness. No plant or vegetable material from these countries is to be discharged on land or sea. Plant material from these countries is not to be landed until a permit is issued following inspection and the production of a certificate showing that they have been sprayed, fumigated or otherwise treated as prescribed.

Vessels may be required by the Resident Commissioner to move offshore between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

No plants shall be landed or delivered in the Protectorate without:

(a) the written permission of an inspector, who may require to examine the plants and their containers and wrappings;

(b) a certificate, signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or other department to which such duties are assigned in the country of origin or the exporting country certifying that the plants are free from pests and plant diseases.

The following are exempted from the above requirements:

(a) fresh fruit and vegetables (except cabbage and cauliflower) produced in New Zealand;

(b) fresh vegetables (except cabbage and cauliflower) produced in Australia;

(c) fresh fruit (except pawpaw, citrus fruit, Eugenia spp., mangos, granadillas, apricots, cherries, peaches, almonds, avocado pears) produced in Australia.

(d) garden seeds in packets not exceeding 8 oz. if certified to be correctly named and described on the packet and if clean and free from plant diseases, insect pests and other seeds.

The Resident Commissioner may authorize the landing in the Protectorate of plants which are not accompanied by the required certificate if the plants are intended for propagation, planting or approved experiment if satisfied that the plants are not prohibited and are clean and free from plant diseases and pests, or in the case of seeds, that they are not mixed with the seeds of noxious weeds or prohibited plants.

F I J I

LEGISLATION

Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Plants Ordinance (18 Nov. 1929), amended by Ordinances 21 of 1929 and 2 of 1945.
Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Plants Regulations (12 Nov. 1930), amended 14 Jan. 1931, 10 June 1931, 7 Jan. 1936, 26 April 1945.
Diseases of Plants (Prohibited Imports) Proclamation (No.4, 1933, amended by proclamation No. 9 of 1933 and No. 1 of 1936).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Requirements. All plants arriving by boat or post require:

(a) a written permit from the Director of Agriculture (except plants from Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the U.S.A., other than those for which a permit is specifically required);

(b) a certificate signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or other authorized Department in the country of origin certifying that the plants are free from diseases and insect pests;

(c) examination by an Inspector who must issue a certificate of inspection before they are released.

Treatment. If fruit fly or borer is present the plants will be destroyed. If other insect pests are present the plants must be fumigated.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Permits are required for the following:

(a) Plants listed below from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the U.S.A.

coconuts
pineapple
seed cotton
grass seed
chaff, hay and straw (whether packing or not)
citrus plants
cabbages
lettuce
sugar cane
unhusked rice
cotton seed
clover seed
pasture and fodder grasses (live stems and plants)
tobacco seed
cauliflowers
cut flowers

(b) Fruits listed below from Australia.

Carica papaya (pawpaw)
Citrus aurantium (orange) and varieties
Citrus nobilis (mandarin)
Coffea arabica (coffee)
Eugenia brasiliensis (Brazil cherry)
Eugenia jambos (rose apple)
Eugenia malaccensis (mountain apple)
Mangifera indica (mango)
Opuntia tuna (prickly pear)
Opuntia vulgaris (Barbary fig)
Passiflora quadrangularis (grenadilla)
Prunus armeniaca (apricot)
Prunus cerasus (cherry) all varieties
Prunus persica (peach and almond)
Psidium cattleyanum (strawberry guava)
Psidium guajava (guava) and varieties
Persea gratissima (Avocado)

(c) Plants and parts of plants of Rosaceae from Canada, New Zealand and U.S.A.

(d) Soil from any source; in addition it must be fumigated with carbon bisulphide.

(e) Seeds, live stems and whole plants of pasture and fodder grasses and clovers. A certificate signed by an officer of the Agriculture Department of the country of origin, certifying that they were produced in a district free from cattle tick infestation, is also required.

2. Certificate of fumigation issued by the country of origin is required for:

General cargo, baggage and mails from vessels reaching Fiji within 20 days of leaving: Eastern Samoa, Western Samoa, Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Wallis Islands, Futuna Island. Further fumigation may be required.

3. Restriction on ships from prohibited countries.

Vessels reaching Fiji within 20 days after leaving: Eastern Samoa, Western Samoa, Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Wallis Islands, Futuna Island:

(a) Shall keep all plant material cargo, etc. loaded in these places in closed holds during their stay in Fiji.

(b) May be required by the Director of Agriculture to stay in the stream or to leave the harbour from one hour before sunset to one hour after sunrise.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

LEGISLATION

Plants Ordinance No. 5, 1929.
Plants (Amendment) Ordinance No. 7, 1951.
Plants (Prevention of Diseases and Pests) Regulations, 1951.
Proclamation No. 4, 1931.
Proclamation No. 10, 1941.
Proclamation No. 8, 1952.
Proclamation No. 3, 1953 (Adds Suva, Fiji, to Imports Prohibition lists, because of Oryctes).

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. All plants from:

Samoa	Tonga
Niue	Wallis Island
Horne Islands	Suva (Fiji)

2. Earth, soil, sand, etc., except from Fiji, New Zealand, Australia and Hawaii.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. General.

Plants from countries other than Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Wallis, Horne and Suva can be imported only with the written permission of the Resident Commissioner and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

2. Baggage and goods from the prohibited countries requiring a certificate from a Government officer of fumigation with hydrogen cyanide.

3. Soil, sand and earth from Fiji, New Zealand, Australia and Hawaii is permitted entry if accompanied by a certificate from the Department of Agriculture in the country of origin that it is not from land which has been under cultivation in the last five years, and not from land which has ever grown coconut, sugar cane, bananas or taro and is free from weed seeds.

4. Restriction on ships from prohibited countries.

Masters of vessels from prohibited countries (a) must ensure that plants from these places are not placed in the same hold as other cargo, (b) may be required to fumigate their vessels, and (c) may be required to stand offshore between sunset and sunrise.

N A U R U

LEGISLATION

Commonwealth of Australia Quarantine Act 1908-1920 (adopted).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

A permit to land plants must be issued by the Quarantine Officer who shall examine all plants. Plants which are diseased or suspected of being diseased may be ordered into quarantine and there treated or destroyed.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

LEGISLATION

Ordinance of 9 September 1926 (Staatsblad No.427)
Plant Quarantine Regulations 8 January 1953
Order of 27 April 1955

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Potatoes must have a phytopathologist's certificate that they are free from Synchytrium endobioticum and were not grown in infected land or within 500 metres of such land.

2. Hevea must have a certificate that it is free from Dothidella ulei and Phytophthora and is not from ground where trees from a country infected with these diseases have been grown.

3. Cacao must have a certificate from the Department of Agriculture, Papua and New Guinea that the material originated in the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

4. Musa (excepting seed) must have a certificate from the Department of Agriculture, Papua and New Guinea that material originated in the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

5. Citrus must have a certificate that it is not from a country where Pseudomonas citri or tristeza (quick decline) disease occurs.

6. Saccharum spp. must have a certificate that there is no Xanthomonas vasculorum or stripe mosaic disease in the country of origin.

7. Pineapple must have a certificate that it is not from a country in which pineapple wilt and pineapple weevil (Metamasius richey) occur.

8. Rice must have a certificate that it is not from a country in which Xanthomonas oryzae or yellow dwarf virus occur.

9. Coconut must have a certificate that such plant material was fumigated in the country of origin before departure.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Living plant material, seeds and fresh fruits must have a certificate from a government officer in the country of origin stating species, quantity, place of origin and freedom from plant diseases and animal pests. The certificate must have the official stamp and seal of the issuing department.

Shipments of fruits from other countries coming via Holland must have a certificate of inspection from Wageningen.

Plants coming via Singapore must have a certificate of health from expert of the Dutch Consulate in Singapore.

The following plant materials are not subject to the restrictions mentioned above:

(a) Seeds of the listed vegetables, spices, fruits and medicinal plants.

(b) Seeds of the listed ornamental plants.

(c) Vegetable bulbs, tubers (except potatoes) for human consumption or medicinal use.

(d) Seedlings of shallot and garlic.

(e) Dried fruits, etc. for human consumption or medicinal use.

The ports of entry are: Hollandia, Sorong, Manokwari, Biak and Merauke.

NEW CALEDONIA

LEGISLATION

Governor's Arrêté No. 949 of August 12, 1948
Governor's Arrêté No. 181 of February 10, 1951

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Fruit imported by merchants must have a certificate that it is free from pests and diseases.

2. Fruit belonging to members of crews of ships must have a certificate of freedom from pests and diseases and a certificate of fumigation.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Importers of plant material must advise the Director of Agriculture of the nature, origin and quantity of the plant material and request permission to import it.

Plant material, soil and vegetable fertilizers must have a certificate of origin and a phytosanitary certificate issued in the country of origin.

After inspection a phytosanitary certificate and, if necessary, a certificate of fumigation must be issued before the material is released.

The ports of entry are the port of Nouméa and the aerodrome of Tontouta.

NEW HEBRIDES

LEGISLATION

Joint Regulation No. 1 of 1914 (Importation of Plants)
Joint Regulation No. 1 of 1925 (Coffee disease)
Joint Regulation No. 3 of 1949 (Amending No. 1 of 1925)

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Coconut nuts.

2. Coffee beans (except those for human consumption), seeds, plants, cuttings, as well as packages, packings and composts, and all seeds, plants and cuttings (especially Hibiscus and brambles) which are liable to carry the coffee borer (Stephanoderes hampei), from all countries known to be affected by Stephanoderes or from places where the importation of such products is neither prohibited nor subject to control. Countries specifically included are: Brazil, Indonesia, British West Indies, French Equatorial Africa, New Caledonia.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

Coffee beans, and seeds, plants, cuttings of coffee and all other plants, as well as packages, packings and composts from countries other than those prohibited must have a certificate from competent authority that they are not from a region infested with Stephanoderes nor from any country where such importation is not prohibited or not subject to proper control. In British and French territories this certificate must be signed by the administrative authorities and in foreign countries by the British or French Consul.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

No plant material, fruit or seeds shall be imported without permission of the Joint Resident Commissioners, but a permit is not required for fresh fruits for human consumption or for seeds, vegetables or flowers.

NIUE ISLAND

LEGISLATION

Cook Islands Act, 1915.
Regulation, 22nd September, 1924.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Second-hand fruit cases and copra sacks or other receptacles for carrying fruit.

2. Plants, fruit, produce and other things likely to introduce insect pests or disease into Niue, except under written permit first obtained from the Fruit Inspector. Any such plants, fruit, produce or things imported must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a horticultural officer or some other responsible officer satisfactory to the Inspector, indicating that such were clean and free from diseases at the time of shipment.

NORFOLK ISLAND

LEGISLATION

Importation of Plants Ordinance (No. 1), 1916.
Importation of Plants Ordinance (No. 1), 1917.
Importation of Plants Ordinance (No. 6), 1931.
Importation of Plants Ordinance (No. 11), 1933.
Importation of Plants Ordinance (No. 2), 1940.
Proclamations of 6 September 1928, 5 November 1928, 28 August 1934, 1 September 1937, March 1954.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Banana plants.

2. Carrot roots.

3. Passion fruit plants.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Apples and pears, unless proof is given that they are free from disease and have been vacuum fumigated with carbon bisulphide.

2. Citrus, cherries and grapes, unless they are in clean new containers, are sound and free from disease and have a certificate from the Department of Agriculture or other competent authority in country in which the fruit was grown.

3. Fruit trees and ornamental plants (except seeds), unless accompanied by a certificate from the Department of Agriculture in the country of origin indicating that they are free from disease and pests and from soil, and have been fumigated with cyanide or carbon bisulphide; that the packing is not grass, hay, straw or similar material; and that they are packed in clean new containers.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

A written permit from the Administrator is required for the import of all plants (except garden seeds in packets not exceeding 8 oz. in weight) which have not been expressly prohibited, and for the import of any hay, straw or other packing used in connection with plants or goods.

TONGA

LEGISLATION

Diseases of Plants Act, 23 September 1916.
Diseases of Plants Regulations, 22 June 1916 as amended by Gazette Nos. 5 and 16 of 1918, No. 12 of 1919, and No. 24 of 1926.
Diseases of Plants (Amendment) Regulations, 28 March 1952.
Diseases of Plants (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 3 October 1952.
Diseases of Plants (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 28 April 1950.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Any tree, plant or vegetables from Fiji.

2. Fruit trees of Rosaceae from New Zealand or America, including almond, apple, hawthorn, loquat, peach, pear, plum, or raspberry plant, and all other plants belonging to the order of Rosaceae and parts thereof other than the fruit.

3. Sunflower seed of all species from Argentina and Peru.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Trees, shrubs, plants, or cuttings or parts thereof. They shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin, signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture in the country of origin. The parcels or packings containing such materials shall be distinctly marked with the names of places where the materials have been grown.

2. Potatoes (tubers of plants of Solanaceae). These shall be accompanied by a certificate indicating that such tubers are free from blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), brown rot (*Xanthomonas solanacearum*), potato tuberworm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* = *Gelechia solanella*, *Lita solanella*), potato eelworm (*Heterodera rostochiensis* = *H. radicala*), potato scab (*Streptomyces scabies*), Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), and eelworm (Anguillulidae).

3. Fruit or vegetables. They shall be either packed in new cases, crates or bags, or accompanied by a certificate to the effect that the cases, crates or bags accompanying them have been steamed or dipped in boiling water immediately prior to use.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inspection and treatment. All trees, plants or parts thereof and the packages that contain or have contained the same imp orted into Tonga are subject to detention and inspection, and if found infested, shall be treated or destroyed. Bunchy top of banana has been declared as a disease not known to exist in Tonga.

Inspection of vessels. Any vessel arriving at Tonga from a country from which the importation of plants is prohibited, including passengers' baggage on board, may be searched for prohibited plant materials or for pests and diseases.

UNION (TOKELAU) ISLANDS

LEGISLATION

Union Islands Plant Protection Ordinance No. 1, 1936.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

The importation of the following plant materials and goods is prohibited except under the conditions specified.

1. Any plant, part of plant, fruit or any soil, except with prior written permission of an inspector or a district officer and upon such conditions as shall be prescribed in such permission.

2. Copra sacks or other sacks shipped from or through American Samoa or Western Samoa, except after fumigation.

3. Any other goods shipped from or through American Samoa or Western Samoa, except after fumigation as an inspector may prescribe. Small parcels of merchandise are exempt from the above.

UNITED STATES TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

LEGISLATION

Executive Order No. 23 (Revised), 4 March 1952 - Amendment of Chapter 14 of Interim Regulation No. 4 - 48.
Plant and Animal Quarantine Regulations Nos. 1 - 4.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Lantana (Lantana camara) plants or parts thereof capable of propagation.

2. Cacao plants or parts thereof.

3. Citrus (any member of Rutelinae) plants or parts thereof.

4. Coconut - unhusked nuts or any part of the tree.

5. Packing material, consisting of forest litter, sugar cane stalks, cotton with cotton seeds, or any other unprocessed plants or parts thereof.

6. Insects and snails (except bees and insects for scientific experiments or biological control, when they are authorized).

7. Soil (excluding clean ocean sand and quarry sand) unless it is certified as sterilized soil.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Fresh fruit and vegetables (except from U.S.A.) require a written permit from the Chief Entomologist.

2. Living plants or parts thereof intended for propagation (excluding field vegetable and flower seeds) require a quarantine permit.

IMPORTS PERMITTED

1. From Guam: taro, shelled corn, yam, daikon, sweet potato, coconut, cassava, Allium spp., ginger root, and radish.

2. From Japan, Bonin Is. and Volcano Is.: Allium spp., arrowroot, taro, ginger root, turnip, water chestnut, lily bulb, asparagus, yam, horseradish, water lily root and radish.

20 JUL 1978

WESTERN SAMOA

LEGISLATION

Plants and Soil Importation (Disease Control) Ordinance (Ordinance No. 13), 1950.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

Soil, including rock, sand or other form of earth and compost.

Plants (shrub, tree, flower, vegetable or other vegetation, including seed, spore or any portion of any such plant and includes bags, pack or wrapping of such plant), may be prohibited at discretion of High Commissioner, otherwise they require a certificate signed by the Department of Agriculture or other department to which horticulture duties are assigned in the country of origin to the effect that plant is free from disease. Plants may be destroyed if found to be without certificate or infected with disease or to contain seeds of a noxious plant.

NOTE:

Noxious plants listed under the Noxious Weeds Ordinance, (Ordinance No. 2), 1926, are:

1. Lantana
2. Milkweed (Asclepias)
3. Prickly pear
4. Derris malaccensis
5. Mimosa invisa
6. Clerodendron fragrans var. pleniflora

26/3/71